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Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

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BOSTON, October 26.

SATURDAY between the hours of two and three arrived in this town from New-York, the PRESIDENT of the United States.

The inhabitants of this metropolis have now the happineſs to felicitate themſelves on having among the virtuous General who delivered their capital from the oppreſſion of a Britiſh foe; and in the ſame perſon the magnanimous *Preſident* of the *United States* of *America*—The Preſident left New-York on Thurſday the 15th inſt. to viſit the eaſtern ſtates, attended only by his two private Secretaries and ſervants—actuated by the principles of a true republican Patriot, and confiding in the ardent affections of the citizens in the ſtates through which he had to paſs, he had it in view to travel without that temporary parade which his dignified ſtation might juſtly claim; but whenever he came, his merits were already known, and the people with heartfelt joy, and high approbation of his virtues, ſaluted him the *Defender* of their *Freedom* and *Independence*—The worthy Governour of this Commonwealth having an exalted eſtimation of the virtuous *Preſident*, and although much indiſpoſed as to his health, was determined to ſhew the Preſident the honours of the government in a ſtile ſuitable to his dignity; accordingly he ordered two troops of Middleſex horſe to eſcort him through that country, and permitted General Brooks to exhibit to the Preſident on Cambridge common, as he paſſed, a fine body of the militia of the third diviſion, conſiſting of about 1200 men, all in complete uniform and equipment—The Preſident was honoured with a ſalute as he paſſed them—The Governour requeſted the Lieutenant Governour and the Council to meet the Preſident at Cambridge (and would have accompanied them himſelf, had his health permitted) whither they were eſcorted by Col. Tyler's corps of horſe. The Lieutenant Governour and Council met him there, preceded the Preſident under the eſcort of horſe, and introduced him to the Capital of the Commonwealth.

From the beſt accounts we are able to collect, we preſent the following as the

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The Independent Company of Light Infantry, commanded by Major Otis.

The Independent Fuſiliers, commanded by Captain-Lieutenant Loughton.

The Independent Cadets, under the command of Major Scollay.

Company of Artillery, commanded by Captain Johnſon.

[Altogether commanded by Colonel Bradford.]

Muſick.

Conſtables of the Town.

Deputy-Sheriffs.

The Select Men.

Town Clerk.

Committee of Arrangements.

The High-Sheriff.

The Council of the Commonwealth.

The Lieutenant-Governour.

Marſhal of Maſſachuſetts Diſtrict.

The PRESIDENT, on horſe-back, with his ſuite.

Senators, Repeſentatives, &c.

Overſeers of the Poor.

Town Treaſurer.

Magiſtrates.

Conſul of Holland.

The Reverend Clergy.

Phyſicians, &c.

Lawyers.

Merchants, Shop keepers and Traders.

A Flag—Device, a ſhip coming in, and another loading. Motto, *Generous Commerce binds the Nations in a golden chain.*

Marine Society, preceded by Captain Dunn.

A Flag—A ſhip paſſing the Light-Houſe, and a boat going off to her.

Maſters of Veſſels.

Revenue Officers, and others in public office.

Officers of the late American Army.

Srangers.

Then followed the Artizans, Tradeſmen, Manufacturers, &c. of the town, in the following (alphabetical) *order*, viz.

Bakers, preceded by Mr. John Jenkins.

A Flag—Device—Three Wheat Sheaves.

Blackſmith's, preceded by Mr. Clough.

A Flag—Their Arms.

Block-Makers, preceded by Mr. Skillings.

A Flag—A Lignumvitæ Tree, bearing Blocks, Pump, Logs and Sheaves.

Boat-Builders, preceded by Mr. Hichborn.

A Flag—A Boat,

Cabinet and Chair Makers, preceded by Mr. George Bright.

A Flag—A Cabinet and Chairs.

Card-makers, preceded by Mr. Giles Richards.

A Flag—Seven Links held by ſeven Hands, repreſenting the company of Card makers, with a pair of Cards in the centre.—Motto, *United to extend the Manufactures of our Country.*

Carvers, preceded by Mr. Skillings.

A Flag—A Tree and a Carver at work ——Motto, *The Arts flouriſh under Liberty.*

Chaiſe and Coach-makers, preceded by Mr. Thomas Bumſtead.

A Flag—Their Arms.

Clock and Watch makers, preceded by Mr. Moſes Peck.

A Flag—Truth ſitting in a Cloud, pointing to the Sun, and Time underneath, pointing to a Time piece, ſhewing the apparent true time ——Motto, *Tempus rerum imperatur. Time governeth all things.*

Coopers, preceded by Mr. Job Wheelwright.

A Flag—Their Arms.

Copperſmiths, Braziers and Founders, preceded by Mr. William Caldwell.

A Flag—A circle of eleven Bells, with three black Lead Pots, a Still, Tea kettle and Hammers.—Motto, *Uniſon.*

Cordwainers, &c. preceded by Mr. S. Bangs.

A Flag—Three Goats heads in an oval figure, one Goat for the Creſt, and one Warrior on each ſide ſupporting the Arms, called Criſpin and Criſpanus.

Diſtillers, preceded by Mr. Thomas Hill.

A Flag—A Still, with their arms diſplayed above.—— Motto, *Drop as rain; Diſtill as Dew.*

Duck Manufacturers, preceded by Mr. Aiker.

A Flag—A Loom with a man weaving.—Motto, *Boſton Sail-Cloth Manufactures.*

Glaziers and Plumbers, preceded by Mr. Caleb Champney.

A Flag—Their Arms.

Goldſmiths and Jewellers, preceded by Mr. Benjamin Burt.

A Flag—Their Arms.

Hair-Dreſſers, preceded by Mr. Jon. Farnum.

A Flag—A Wig, Razor and Comb. Motto, *By faſhions we live.*

Hatters and Furrers, preceded by Captain Nathaniel Balch.

A Flag—An arm and hand ſupporting a Hatt.

Houſe Carpenters, preceded by Mr. William Crafts.

A Flag—Their Arms. Motto, *Honour God*

Leather Dreſſers, and Leather Breeches Makers, preceded by Mr. Adam Colſon.

A Flag—Their Arms.

Lemon-Dealers, preceded by Mr. James Wheling.

A Flag—An Orange in the centre of three Lemons, and a Pine-Apple at top; an Orange and Pine tree at the ſides. Motto, *Succeſs to Trade.*

Limners and Portrait Painters, preceded by Col. Maſon.

A Flag—Their Arms.

Maſons, preceded by Major Bell.

A Flag—Their Arms.

Maſt-Makers, preceded by Mr. Thomas Urann.

A Flag—A Bowſprit, Top and Cap.

Mathematical Inſtrument-makers, preceded by Mr. William Hager.

A Flag—A Quadrant and Compaſs Card. Motto, *To Artiſt's pride, and Seamen's guide.*

Paper Stainers, preceded by Mr. William Hovey.

A Flag—Three Panther's Heads, Head and a Pelican.—Motto, *May the fair Daughters of Columbia deck themſelves and their Walls, with our own Manufactures.*

Pewterers, preceded by Mr. Thomas Green.

A Flag—Their Arms.

Printers, Book-binders and Stationers, preceded by Mr. Benjamin Edes.

A Flag—A Printing-Preſs on one ſide. Motto, *The Art which preſerves all Arts.* On the reverſe, the ſtationers arms, three Doves and a Bible.

Riggers.

A Flag—A Ship with her bare maſts ſtanding.

Rope-makers, preceded by Mr. William M'Neill.

A Flag—Queen Catherine, the Patroneſs of Rope-makers, Hemp round her waiſt, a Spinning Wheel with eleven Spinners pointing at a Spinning Wheel, and a Coil of Cable. Motto, *Succeſs to American Manufactures.*

Saddlers, preceded by Mr. Zachariah Hicks.

A Flag—Three Pack Saddles.

Sail-makers, preceded by Capt. Samuel Barrett.

A Flag—A Bench, tarring of Twine, and roping a Sail.

Ship-wrights, Caulkers, Ship-joiners, Head-builders and Sawyers, preceded by Deacon Gibbon Sharp.

A Flag—The hull of a Ship, and thirteen Stars on a croſs.

Sugar-boilers, preceded by Mr. Samuel Snelling.

Tallow-Chandlers, &c. preceded by Mr. Wm. Frobiſher.

A Flag—Three Doves with Olive branches in their mouths, and two wax-candles. Motto, *As ſhines the Preſident, ſo let your Lights joine.*

Tannres and Curriers, preceded by Mr. S. Baſs.

A Flag—Their Arms.

Taylors, preceded by Mr. Ballard.

A Flag—Their Arms.

Tin-plate workers, preceded by Mr. Howe.

A Flag—Their Arms.

Tobacconiſts, preceded by Mr. M'Kean.

A Flag—A Hand ſupporting a Hand of Tobacco, a Roll, and a Paper of Tobacco.

Truckmen, preceded by Mr. Jer. Gore.

A Flag—Two Horſes with a Truck loaded, and a man driving.

Wharfingers, preceded by Mr. Thomas Moore.

A Flag—A Cart loaded with wood, drawn by three horſes. Motto, *Wood Wharfingers.*

Wheelwrights, preceded by Mr. Jennings.

Seamen, preceded by Captain Joſ. Prince.

With a large Ship Flag.

On the Preſident's arrival at the State-houſe, he aſcended a temporary balcony, adjoining the gallery, where were a ſelect choir of ſingers, who upon the Preſident's appearance ſang the following ODE,

To Columbia's Favourite Son.

GREAT WASHINGTON the Hero's come,
Each heart exulting hears the ſound,
Thouſands to their Deliverer throng,
And ſhout him welcome all around!

Now in full chorus join the ſong,
And ſhout aloud great WASHINGTON.

There view *Columbia's* favourite Son,
Her Father, Saviour, Friend and Guide!
There ſee th' Immortal WASHINGTON,
His Country's Glory, Boaſt and Pride!

When the impending ſtorm of War,
Thick clouds and darkneſs hid our way,
Great WASHINGTON our Polar Star
Aroſe; and all was light as day!

'Twas on yon plains thy valour roſe,
And ran like fire from man to man;
'Twas here thou humbled *Paria's* foes,
And chac'd whole legions to the main!

Thro' countleſs dangers, toils and cares,
Our Hero led us ſafely on—
With matchleſs ſkill directs the wars,
'Till Victory cries—the day's his own!

His country ſav'd, the conteſt o'er,
Sweet peace reſtor'd his toils to crown,
The Warrior to his native ſhore
Returns, and tills his fertile ground.

But ſoon Columbia call'd him forth
Again to ſave her ſinking fame,
To take the Helm, and by his worth,
To make her an immortal name!

Nor yet alone through *Paria's* ſhores,
Her fame, her mighty trumpet blown;
E'en *Europe*, *Africa*, *Aſia*, hears,
And emulate the deeds he's done!

Now in full chorus, &c.

After which, the Proceſſion paſſed by the Preſident, under the Gallery and then diſperſed, highly ſatisfied with the occaſion of their aſſembling, and fully participating in the joy of the day.

The Independent Companies then eſcorted the Preſident to his reſidence in Court-ſtreet——fired three vollies and then diſmiſſed.

In the Evening.

The ſeveral public houſes in State-ſtreet were illuminated—the Coffee-Houſe, Bunch of Grapes,—Eaſtern Coffee-Houſe, &c. together, which made a beautiful appearance.

Fire-works were alſo diſplayed in the ſaid ſtreet.

Rockets were likewiſe thrown from the French ſhips in the harbour, and from Caſtle-William.

Two French frigates, L'Active and L'Senſible, were delightfully illuminated—the former with ſeveral hundred lamps, judiciouſly arranged.

It is ſuppoſed the number aſſembled on the above occaſion, amounted to 24,000 perſons; No unfavourable accident happened during the whole ſcene; that we have heard of.

The regularity and good order in the proceſſion afforded to the Marſhals the higheſt ſatisfaction; as well as to the numerous ſpectators.

The following gentlemen were the Marſhals of the proceſſion, viz. Major Robert Davis, Major Samuel Cabot, Major William Bird, Capt. Joſeph Head, Capt. Martin Sohier, Sylvanus Bourne, Eſq; Mr. John M'Lear, and Mr. James Lovell.

[*The haſte in which the preceding account was collected, we hope will plead as a ſufficient excuſe in not being more particular.*]

PARIS, Auguſt 29.

M Neckar's Memorial to the National Aſſembly on Thurſday laſt on the State of the Finances and the ſucceſs of the Loan of thirty Millions.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Aug. 27.

THE deliberations of the Aſſembly were interrupted by the reading of M. Neckar's Memorial, the heads of which are as follow:

The miniſter announces the little ſucceſs which the Loan has met with hitherto, the ſubſcriptions of which to the preſent day amount only to two million ſix hundred thouſand livres.

The cauſes which he aſſigns for the bad ſucceſs of it are:

The reduction of the intereſt to 4 and a half per cent. inſtead of 5 per cent as he propoſed.

The retrenchment of ſome of the conditions of it, favourable to the lenders.

And forgetting to mark the period of its reimburſement, as well to pay the proper honorary compliment to the lenders, for their patriotic zeal in making advances to the public Treaſury from their own funds.

M Neckar then propoſes to give up this loan of 30 millions, and open another of 80 millions, at 5 per cent, reimburſable in ten years, one tenth every year:—This loan to be advanced by the lenders, one-half in ready money, the other in contracts of the ancient public debt now becoming due, which is to bear a like intereſt of 5 per cent.

The Miniſter thinks that this accommodation of converting old contracts into new ones, ſeeing the loſs which the former are daily experiencing on the public exchange, will enſure the ſucceſs of this loan of 80 millions, and bring 40 millions of ready money immediately into the Treaſury

He lays before the aſſembly the neceſſity of ſupporting public credit, which loſes daily very rapidly from the loſs which the revenues of the State ſuffer from the unfortunate ſituation of Government. But he is of opinion that this credit may be kept up by the public labors of the Aſſembly on the conſideration of the Finances.

He then conjures them to think on this object without delay, and with diligence to eſtabliſh exactly the produce of the revenue with the public expences, and fix the deficiencies between the one and the other;—he invites them to act in concert with the executive Government in rendering firm the tottering ſyſtem of the revenue, and inſuring their being recovered by ſtrict and wiſe regulations.

M. Neckar further announces the derangement which exiſts in ſome provinces in collecting the ſalt duties, and propoſes to the aſſembly to fix ſous the pound; he thinks that notwithſtanding this loſs at firſt ſight of 30 millions annually on the produce of this tax, the encreaſed conſumption of this article, and the diminution of expences in preventing the contraband trade of it, will tend greatly to leſſen this loſs

He concludes by conſidering this as the only method of prolonging the continuance of the ſalt tax which public neceſſity ſtill makes neceſſary, until ſuch time as it ſhall be replaced by a ſpecies of tribute leſs burthenſome to the public.

M. Dupoint oppoſed the propoſitions of the Miniſter by rejecting any loan at 5 per cent. and inſiſted on the neceſſity of not departing from their former reſolution of fixing the intereſt at 4½ per cent.—He recalled the attention of the aſſembly to a project offered by himſelf for a loan at 4½ per cent.

The Biſhop of Autun ſupported M. Neckar in every particular; he ſpoke a conſiderable time, and with much ſatisfaction to his hearers, on the nature and importance of the National credit;—he pointed out moſt clearly the neceſſity of ſupporting it, by declaring that the public debt and the intereſt of it never ought to be ſubject to any reduction, even maſked under the title of impoſing.

He conducted by demanding;

I. That the aſſembly ſhould admit a loan of 80 millions, leaving terms of it to the executive power;

II. That it ſhould publiſh a declaration confirming its former decrees, which place the creditors of the State under the protection of the honor and loyalty of the nation, and in which it ſhould be formally announced that the public debt can never be ſubject to any reduction;

III. The eſtabliſhment of a Committee of 12 members, who are to act in concert with the Miniſters in reſtoring the finances, and who ſhall make their report four times a week to the National Aſſembly, who are to deliberate on the means of re-eſtabliſhing the finances, and proportioning the receipt to the expenditure;

IV. The formation of Provincial Aſſemblies.

The Aſſembly only took the two firſt Articles of the Biſhop of Autun's motion into conſideration, which were,

To acknowledge the Loan of 80 millions; and, to paſs a ſolemn decree, which ſhall pronounce that the public debt can never be ſubject to any reduction.

Theſe two Articles were vehemently attacked by ſome members, but victoriouſly defended by M. Chapelier, Count de Mirabeau, Duc de Liancourt, and the Archbiſhop of Aix

At laſt the Aſſembly almoſt unanimouſly agreed to them.

One of the deputies of Tourraine acquainted the Aſſembly of the patriotic intentions of the principal Citizens of the province aſſembled at Tours. They have voted a voluntary ſubſcription to raiſe a patriotic fund by anticipation of the amount of the taxes of the ſix firſt months of this year, and have agreed that thoſe of the year 1790. ſhall be equally anticipated and paid every month in advance; that the more affluent Citizens have reſolved to make advance for thoſe whoſe fortune will not permit them to make like ſacrifices.

They have beſides opened another ſubſcription fund; where gratitudes benefactions, and voluntarily ſubſcriptions, in favour of the country are paid by thoſe citizens who wiſh to contribute above the ordinary taxes of the country.

The city of Tours has communicated its intentions of other cities and commonalties of the province, and this patriotic zeal has been the moſt happy effect throughout the province. It further petitions the Aſſembly to ſanction its intentions by a public decree, cloathed with the Royal Authority, and inviting the other provinces of the kingdom to imitate its example.

One of the Deputies of Normandy ſaid, that the city of Rouen wiſhed to act in the ſame manner.

The Aſſembly then voted the public thanks to the province of Touraine, and ordered a copy of its reſolutions to be ſent to all parts of the kingdom.

The order of the day was then read, for going into the further deliberation of the Declaration of rights; ſome members then preſented themſelves to the Speaker, to propoſe ſome new articles; others, however inſiſted on the urgency of immediately taking the form of Conſtitution into conſideration, and that the further articles of the Declaration of Rights ſhould be poſtponed until this was ſettled, After ſome debate, it was at length agreed to, and the ſixteen articles hereafter mentioned, were ſolemnly decreed. They are all that have yet been paſſed on this important ſubject, and are given in the exact ſenſe of the French original

M. Mounier then moved to take into conſideration the firſt articles of the new form of Conſtitution, which eſtabliſhes the ſeperation and diſtinction of the Legiſlative from the Executive powers. That the Legiſlative power was the moſt important object of primary conſideration as the critical ſituation of the kingdom demanded inſtant regulation He ſaid this conſideration would not take up any great length of time and that after it was gone through, the Aſſembly would occupy itſelf on the organization of the inferior National Aſſemblies.

He then moved, that the firſt articles ſhould eſtabliſh this maxim.

That the French Government is a Monarchial Government:

The eſtabliſhment of the Salic Law, and the ſucceſſion of the crown:

The inviolability of the ſacred perſon of the King and depoſitary of the executive power;

The reſponſibility of agents employed by the Executive power;

The inviolability of the properties and liberties of individuals:

The conſideration of theſe motions was interrupted by the receipt of M. Neckar's memorial as we have above mentioned.

AUGUST 28.

The firſt article of the new form of Conſtitution, as propoſed by M Mounier the preceding day was then read, which is as follows:

"The French Government is a monarchial Government. There is no authority in France ſuperior to the law. The King only reigns through it, and when he does not command in the name of the law he cannot command obedience."

Yeſterday (Friday) the public funds roſe near two per cent in conſequence of what paſſed in the National Aſſembly on Thurſday.

WORCESTER, (Maſſ.) Oct. 29.

Extract of a letter from Mr. John Matthews, one of the Ohio Company's Surveyors, to General Putnam, dated Marietta, Auguſt 22, 1789.

"YESTERDAY I returned from our rout down the Ohio, and am unhappy to inform you that the ſurveys in that quarter are not completed, on account of our being routed by the Indians. The 7th inſtant, about, ſunriſe, my party was fired upon in our camp, and ſix ſoldiers (which were all except the corporal) and one of my hands were killed; ſix of us eſcaped and got to Col. Meigs on that and the enſuing day, about two miles below Guiandot river. When we were attacked we were on the north boundary of the ſecond townſhip of the ſixteenth range. The Indians had got undiſcovered within four or five rods of us, nor had we the leaſt information of our danger until we were alarmed by the report of two guns, which wounded a man, within two feet of me, through the body; an interval of a few ſeconds ſucceeded, juſt giving us time to riſe, when they began the fire again, which I believe was aimed at the troops, who were about two rods from us, for none of our party were hurt after the firſt two guns. We ran as faſt as poſſible, with the Indians cloſe at our heels, for about twenty rods, when they quited the purſuit.—Patchen, a ſpritely young man from Ballſtown, New York, who was wounded the firſt ſhot, ran ſome diſtance with us, and beginning to fail aſked for help, but the firſt law of nature operated too ſtrongly for us to lend him aſſiſtance, for the Indians were cloſe upon us. We went to the camp about a week afterwards and found the ſix ſoldiers all within five rods of it, but could not find Patchen; there is a poſſibility of his being taken alive, but I think it hardly probable. Who, or what number of Indians there were is uncertain; but from the number of people killed, I ſuppoſe there muſt have been ten or twelve."

[The place where this miſchief happened is 130 miles from the Muſkingum, down the Ohio, and about 5 miles from that river. Another letter from Marietta, of the 20th September, mentions that one John Gardner had been taken, near Wolf creek, by ſeven Shawaneſe, but had made his eſcape. The Shawaneſe, with other bad Indians, ſometimes called Cherokees, being outcaſts of ſeveral tribes, live on the waters of the great Miami; and it is moſt probable that the party who attacked Mr. Matthews was from that quarter; and there is no doubt but they will continue their depredations until Congreſs ſhall make proviſion for ſuch military eſtabliſhments, in the Weſtern Territory, as the people ſettling under their authority have a juſt right to expect, and the dignity of the United States as well as their intereſt in a further ſale of the vacant lands require.

However it is to be hoped that none will be diſcouraged from moving into the country, from any thing which has or is likely to take place; for the number of people there, with the troops already in the county, is, with proper caution, a full ſecurity againſt the Indians attempting any thing of conſequence againſt the ſettlement. They will no doubt prevent a rapid ſpread of its inhabitants for a time, but the moment that Congreſs ſhall adopt ſuch meaſures as it is preſumed the intereſt of the Union requires, the people ſettling under the Ohio Company, may with propriety bid farewell to all their fears.]

NEW-YORK, October 31.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States arrived at Cambridge, Maſſachuſetts, on Saturday laſt—where he was received by the third diviſion of the Middleſex militia, conſiſting of 1000 men, in complete uniform, under the command of the Hon. Major. General BROOKS.

The Lieutenant Governor and Council of the Commonwealth (the Governor being indiſpoſed) eſcorted by Col. TYLER's light dragoons, with a large number of other gentlemen, met the Preſident at Cambridge, from whence they attended him to the metropolis.

Between the hours of two and three P. M. he arrived at Boſton—It is ſaid his intention was to have entered the town by the way of Charleſtown Bridge; but at the requeſt of a reſpectable committee from the inhabitants, and to coincide with the wiſhes of the people, and the arrangements made for his reception, he was pleaſed to alter his rout, and accordingly made his entry at the ſouth part of the town, amidſt the plaudits of an immenſe multitude of grateful, free and loyal citizens. The Bells immediately began a joyful peal.—A grand proceſſion was formed, conſiſting of the civil clerical, and military profeſſions, with the various branches of trade, arts, and manufactures—which with a ſurrounding concourſe, ſaid to amount to upwards of 20,000 perſons, attended THE PRESIDENT to the Statehouſe—where the whole proceſſion paſſed in review before him.

The independent military companies, from thence, eſcorted him to his lodgings in Courtſtreet—where they fired a ſalute, and were diſmiſſed. The tranſactions of this joyous day were conducted without the leaſt accident, or confuſion.

L'ACTIVE, and LE SENSIBLE, two frigates belonging to the diviſion of His Moſt Criſtian Majeſty's navy, under the command of the Right Hon. The Viſcount DE PONTEVES, were beautifully illuminated in the evening—and fire works exhibited from on board.

The public buildings of the town were likewiſe illuminated and fire works diſplayed in the moſt public ſtreets.

The Proceſſion of the people in Boſton muſt be conſidered as the greateſt mark of attention that they could poſſibly exhibit to teſtify their veneration for THE PRESIDENT of the United States—This was the mode they choſe to expreſs their feelings on the ratification of the Conſtitution; an event that excited ſenſations of pleaſure, and rapture in the public mind, ſuperior to any tranſaction recorded, or that could then be conceived.

NOVEMBER 4.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, October 27.

"I am ſorry to differ in ſentiment with you, reſpecting the mode we adopted to ſhew our reſpects to our illuſtrious viſitant.—It was impreſſed on every mind that the croud would be immenſe—that ſome plan of order would be abſolutely neceſſary to prevent confuſion and accidents—and that as many perſons as poſſible might be accommodated—theſe conſiderations, with the recollection of our ſenſations on the ratification of the Conſtitution, which produced a proceſſion, as the livelieſt demonſtration of the public felicity on that event—but above all, the circumſtance of the *Preſident's* never having ſeen an exhibition of the kind, led to the determination——The effect has been anſwerable to our wiſhes:—The multitudes of inhabitants—and people from the country which thronged the ſtreets, from Roxbury to the State Houſe, nearly three miles, were beyond any collection ever before ſeen in this quarter:—The papers will give you an idea of the proceſſion—but the innumerable incidents which tranſpired, indicative of the curioſity, reſpect and veneration of the admiring thouſands, no pen can do juſtice to.—Conceive of the feelings of a man ſuddenly placed in a ſituation which for a ſeries of years he had ardently wiſhed to realize, as the ſummit of his expectations, and you will form ſome faint idea of the ſenſations of the great body of our citizens on this occaſion, who at firſt gave no credit to the report that this viſit was intended—conſidering the news too good to be true:—Believe me, Sir, it was a joyful day with us—every heart was affected and pleaſure ſat on every countenance—The ladies in a particular manner, were peculiarly gratified—Ranged in every poſſible ſituation from whence they could catch a glance of their deliverer, and protector—every eye became complacency and delight. No accident happened—the arrangements were judicious, and thoſe appointed to ſuperintend them executed their parts with judgment and propriety. But,

Not crowds admiring, as he mov'd along,
The arch triumphal, or the choral ſong;
Nor grand Proceſſions, in whoſe enſigns wave
The higheſt honours of the free and brave;
Nor all that patriot zeal and genius fir'd,
Could fully ſpeak what gratitude inſpir'd.

"Shall we ſay that public ſpirit has no exiſtence but in the imaginations of moraliſts and philoſophers? Far be it—public ſpirit is *Virtue* in politics, which, though it may be counterfeited, and pretenſions may be made to it by thoſe who are really deſtitute of it, is yet an active, living principle bringing forth the moſt noble fruits." It is undoubtedly a fact that thoſe who are deſtitute of *Principle* in politics, are devoid of every moral ſentiment.—Hence a *meer* politician, who ſhapes his conduct accordingly to his proſpects, and ſhifts with every wind that blows—who ſquares his purſuits with thoſe circumſtances that may beſt promote his ambition or avarice, without a ſupreme regard to the public good, is one of the moſt deteſtable animals that prey upon ſociety.

To encourage our dependence on Divine Providence, we are aſſured by the pen of inſpiration, that "while the earth remains, ſeed-times and harveſt, day and night, winter and ſummer ſhall not ceaſe," and to animate our hopes that the bleſſing of freedom ſhall be ours, and deſcend to our poſterity, let us reflect on the preſent ſpirit of enlightened Patriotiſm that animates the citizens of theſe States. Behold them collecting under a wiſe, a juſt, liberal form of government—A

mplate its perfections (as a skilful artist does the happy result of his labors) gratitude expands their bosom to this fountain of all wisdom, who hath inspired them to shelter the ark of their liberties beneath its protecting wings.

Behold their demonstrations of attachment and veneration to the illustrious personages whom their suffrages have placed at the head of the confederated republic—a circumstance highly evincive of their affection to their public, and personal characters—and of those principles on which the union of the States, and the prosperity of the government are suspended.

Behold the harmony, peace and plenty, with which heaven has blessed our country; the extention of our agriculture, arts, and commerce—the encrease of our schools, and sentiments of learning—diffusing the beams of knowledge far and wide—cementing and brightening our union and prospects, and raising the human mind to degrees of improvement and refinement hitherto unknown.

Behold, under the auspices of good government, extensive plans of manufactures are formed, and the American genius, in discoveries and inventions bursting upon the world with a lustre that astonishes mankind—while our men of wealth, relieved by the Constitution, from the dread of paper-money, and tender-laws, are dilating their long dormant specie into circulation—extending their commercial enterprises to every clime, where men are found, or where ships can sail.—Thus, while commerce enlarges the demand for exports, our resources are brought forward—the arm of industry is nerved—the hope of the farmer and the artizan are animated—and our capacity to annihilate our public debts, is made abundantly apparent—These, among a thousand other ideas, rush upon the mind in contemplating our situation—and so long as "our eyes upon the faithful of the land," in electing our civil rulers—so long as we are just to ourselves, and suitably prize the Constitution which is the pledge of every blessing—while the earth remains—"*Peace, Liberty* and *Safety*" shall be our rich inheritance.

RICHMOND, November 19.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated November 5.

ON Tuesday the Federal Court for the district of New-York, was opened in the Exchange; his Honour Judge Duane, presiding; no business being before the court, the same was immediately adjourned.

[DEATHS.] Friday night last died suddenly at Mr. Formicola's tavern, the Honourable RICHARD CARY, Esq; one of the Judges of the General Court.——Every mark of respect due to the memory of a worthy and lamented citizen was paid to his cold remains by the Governour and Council; the members of the Assembly, and the most respectable citizens, who attended his corps through this city on Sunday last.—To attempt a panegyric on his character must be, to fall far short of his worth; and the loss sustained by the community, of which he was a member, is more effectually described, by the general dejection of his fellow citizens.

On Saturday evening, Mr. WILLIAM DAWSON, eldest son of the late Hon. Commissary Dawson.

☞ This evening will commence the sale of a neat and valuable assortment of BOOKS, by auction, at the brick store, three doors below the Eagle tavern.

Richmond, November 19, 1789.

☞ *The remaining* REGISTERED WARRANTS *for the* SIXTH *years interest on Military Certificates, will be discharged on application at the Treasury.*

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

Richmond, November 18, 1789.

At a conference of the Judges of the General Court the 12th day of November 1789.

THE Judges having now received a letter from Humphrey Brooke, Esquire, proposing to resign his office as Clerk of the District Court holden at Dumfries, do agree to accept of the said Brooke's resignation on the last day of this term, and to appoint a Clerk for the said District in his stead.

Published by Order of the Judges.

J. BROWN, c. c. c.

Will be SOLD,

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, on Monday the 23d of this inst. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, before the door of Henrico courthouse,

ABOUT 1000 acres of LAND, belonging to the estate of PETER COPLAND, dec. lying in the county of Henry, on the branches of Beaver and Rudy creeks. The terms will be made known at the sale.

C. COPLAND, Ex'r.

Richmond, Nov. 9, 1789.

JACOB HARRISON,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

At the sign of the BOOT & SHOE,

Next house to CLARK'S tavern, (formerly GALT'S)

WHERE he carries on the boot and shoe-making business in all its various branches, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the lowest terms. He can with pleasure inform the public and his customers, that he can furnish them in any article in his way in the best manner and on the shortest notice, as he is, and always will be, supplied with the very best materials, and workmen; is determined to execute his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.

RICHMOND, Oct. 27, 1789.

IN THE PRESS

And now PUBLISHING by SUBSCRIPTION, &c.

By THOMAS BREND,

Book-Binder & Stationer,

RICHMOND,

THE CHRISTIAN'S

NEW AND COMPLETE

FAMILY BIBLE:

Or, Universal Library of Divine Knowledge:

Being a clear, full, and comprehensive Exposition and Commentary on the

HOLY SCRIPTURES,

Containing the SACRED TEXTS of the

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS,

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Wherein obscure Passages are made clear and familiar; seeming Contradictions reconciled; Mistranslations rectified; important Truths confirmed; and Deism and Infidelity fully confuted.

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And NOTES, HISTORICAL, CHRONOLOGICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, MORAL & DIVINE;

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THE WHOLE FORMING

A Complete Body of Christian Divinity.

Calculated to enlighten the Understanding; purify the heart; promote the Cause of Holiness; and make Men wise unto Salvation.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be handsomely printed in folio, with a beautiful large new type, on fine demy paper.

II. The whole will be comprised in eighty numbers, at one-eighth of a dollar each.

III. A number shall be delivered every Saturday morning, stitched.

IV. With Number 1. will be given an elegant frontispiece, and the subsequent numbers regularly every week, till the work is completed.

V. Those who subscribe for twelve copies shall have one gratis.

VI. In the course of the work will be given a variety of elegant copper-plates.

VII. To the last number will be added a list of the subscribers.

VIII. The following is the face of the type with which the work will be printed; which is well calculated for the use of churches.

In the beginning, God created the Heavens and the earth; &c.

Subscriptions taken in at Philadelphia, by Messieurs J. Cruckshank, T. Seddon, W. Prichard, J. James, T. Dobson, Aitken and Son, Rice and Co. W. Young, Hall and Sellers, F. Bailey, T. Bradford, W. Spotswood, E. Oswald, M. Carey, C. Buglass, R. Patton; and by the Booksellers in New-York, Baltimore, &c.

☞ Fifty-six of the numbers are already printed, and the whole will be finished in April or May next, and may be had at my shop near the Market-House.

THOMAS BREND.

November 17, 1789.

THOMAS BREND,

BOOKBINDER & STATIONER,

INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that he caries on his business as usual in all its branches, at his shop near the Market-House—Where Merchants may be furnished with complete sets of ACCOUNT BOOKS of any size, made and ruled to any pattern—County Court, District, and all other Clerks, he can supply with RECORD and other BOOKS, of the very best quality—Naval-Officers, Inspectors, Sheriffs, and Officers of every Department, may have BOOKS made in any form, and ruled in any manner they may choose—the paper he will warrant good, and the binding substantial.

He has for SALE, a good assortment of STATIONARY, consisting of Paper of various sorts and sizes; Quills from 4 to 15*s.* per hundred; Wax and Wafers; Pewter and other Ink Stands; Leather and Brass Pocket Ink Pieces; Paper Cases; Paper Folders; Brass Dividers; Pounce and Boxes; Shining Sand and Boxes; Black and Red Ink Powder; Slates and Pencils; Money Scales and Weights; Indian Rubbers; ditto Ink; common and sliding Pencils, black and red: Playing Cards; Gold Leaf; Ivory handle Compting-House Penknives with sheaths; Artkin memorandum books; and a number of other articles in the Stationary way.

He has also for SALE, a collection of *Greek, Latin, and English* SCHOOL BOOKS, *English* Dictionaries; FRENCH and GERMAN Grammars; Guthries and Salmon's Grammars and Gazetteers; Moore's Navigation, ditto, assistant Sheredan's art of speaking; ditto on Education; Glasse's Cookery; and a variety of other Authors on science, divinity, moral and entertaining, with a few elegant sets of BLACKSTONE's COMMENTARIES; and Gurney's Brachygraphy, or a compendious system of short hand-writting.

☞ As I find myself much injured by giving credit—and as I would wish for the future to avoid that very disagreeable business called DUNNING! and being DUNNED! do most earnestly request all those who may want any articles in my way, not to solicit me for it, as I must in future be determined not to give any.

THOMAS BREND.

Richmond, Nov. 2, 1789.

Just Published,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM PRICHARD,

At his bookstore, one door below Mr. Southgate's store, on the main street, Richmond.

SMITH on the Wealth of Nations, 3 volumes, price 18*s.*
Gordon's History of the Revolution in America, 3 volumes, - - - - 30*s.*
Peter Pinder's Poetical Works, - - 6*s.*
Peter Markoe's Poetical Works, - - - 3*s.*
Abbé Millot's Elements of general History, 5 vols. 5*l.*
Jefferson's History of Virginia, - - 6*s.*
Doctor Cullen's Materia Medica, 2 volumes Quarto, 90*s.*
——————his Practice of Physic, 4 volumes, 48*s.*
The American Philosophical Translations, 2 vols. 40*s.*
Doctor Blair's Lectures, Quarto, - - - 14*s.*
Bartlett's Gentleman's Farrier, - - 4*s.*
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Burns's Poems, - - - 4*s.*
Buller's Law of Nisi Prius, - - 11*s.*
Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 volumes, - - 25*s.*
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Thomson's Seasons, - - - - 3*s.*
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Burrow's Reports, 5 vols. - - - 5 10 0
Vattel's Law of Nation, - - 18*s.*
Brown's Reports, - - - 18*s.*
An Account of the Pelew Islands, - - 4*s.*6*d.*
The Laws of Congress complete, - - 6*s.*
Wesley's Works, &c.

ALSO,

Bibles, Testaments, Spelling Books, Paper, Ink Powder, Quills, Sealing-Wax, Wafers, Penknives, Morocco Pocket-Books, Black Lead Pencils, Slates, &c. &c.

Likewise an elegant Piano Forte.

November 4, 1789.

Good LANDS for sale.

4700 acres on Willis's, in the county of Cumberland, adjoining the Fork Plantation.—1700 acres near Willis's, in the county of ditto, known by the name of Sancho's.—1200 acres on Willis's, in the county of ditto, known by the name of Peter's.—2900 acres on Hat Creek, in the county of Amherst.—740 acres on Licking Hole creek, in the county of Goochland.—200 acres adjoining to Belvedeira near to the city of Richmond. For terms apply to

JOHN DOBSON,

Nov. 10, 1789. *Richmond Coffee House.*

N. B. All persons are forewarned cutting any timber off the land near Belvederia.

To be Sold,

THAT valuable tract of LAND, commonly known by the name of CAPPAHOSICK ferry tract; lying on York river, 5 miles from Williamsburg, and 12 miles above York-town. It contains near 1447 acres, and is equal in soil to almost any lands on that river, and is as pleasantly situated. Oysters, fish, of every kind, and wild fowl, may be had as conveniently as at any place. There are on the lands a good dwelling-house quite new, and necessary offices—and a body of hard firm marsh not excelled by any—Annexed to this tract there is a valuable ferry, worth from £.50 to £.100 per annum. The purchaser may have very extensive credit for the purchase money—or good bonds will be received in part payment.

HENRY TAZEWELL.

Williamsburg, Nov. 10, 1789.

Eight Dollars Reward.

Went from the subscribers shop in Richmond, on the 28th of September, a blacksmith named

AARON,

LATE the property of Col. Bannister, and now belonging to Mr. Wm. Alexander, of Richmond ---He is a negro of light complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, slim made, with a grave look, about 27 years of age, a piece bit off one of his ears, occasioned by fighting; had on a short brown coat, white waistcoat, and corduroy breeches: He has a wife at Mr St George Tucker's, at Petersburg, and once belonged to Col. Byrd, of Westover, and it is expected he has gone that road. He is gone away from an ill grounded apprehension of being sent to the back country, and from no dissatisfaction at his situation. The above reward, besides what is allowed by law, will be paid on apprehending and delivering him at Richmond, to

JOSEPH M'CAUGHEY.

N. B. He is very artful, and as he understands the shoemaking and carpentrys business, 'tis probable he will follow those branches.

POET's CORNER.

The JEWESS *and her* SON:
By PETER PINDER, *Esquire.*

POOR Miſtreſs Levi had a luckleſs Son,
Who, ruſhing to obtain the formoſt ſeat,
In imitation of th' ambitious great;
High from the gall'ry, e'er the play began,
He fell all plump into the Pit,
Dead in a minute as a Nit:
In ſhort, he broke his pretty Hebrew neck;
Indeed, and very dreadful was the wreck!

The Mother was deſtracted, raving, wild—
Shriek'd, tore her hair, embrac'd and kiſs'd her child—
Afflicted every heart with grief around.
Soon as the ſhow'r of tears was ſomewhat paſt,
And moderately calm th' Hyſteric blaſt,
She caſt about her eyes, in thought profound!
And being with a *ſaving knowledge* bleſt,
She thus the Play houſe Manager addreſs'd:—
" Shir, I'm de Moter of the poor Chew lad,
" Dat met miſhfartin her ſo bad—
" Shir, I muſt haf de ſhilling back, you know,
" As Moſey haf not ſee de ſhow!"

ELECTRICAL RODS.

THE power of metalic rods to attract and conduct lightning into the earth, with ſafety to the buildings on which they are affixed, is generally known. Theſe rods, as they are commonly made in the country, are not of ſufficient bigneſs to conduct it off. Every fact of this kind ought to be communicated for the public information. Thurſday the 16th inſtant an electric rod in Hartford was ſtruck by lightning from the clouds. One of the pointers melted—a great blaze of fire for ſeveral inſtants appeared to involve the top of the rod—the rod through its whole length to the earth, emitted an immenſe number of large ſparks—part of the lightning deſcended by two chimnies, one contiguous to the rod, and the other thirty feet diſtant. This rod weighs more than one hundred pounds, and in diameter is an inch and one third nearly, a ſize larger than is commonly uſed. The expanſive blaze which for a ſhort ſpace ſurrounded the top of the rod aroſe from its incapacity inſtantly to receive and conduct ſo great a charge—the emiſſion of ſparks and the deſcent of lightning by the chimnies are evidence of the ſame fact. A ſmall rod which attracts the lightning and is inſufficient to conduct it into the earth, may in ſome inſtances increaſe the danger. An inch and half diameter is the ſmalleſt ſize which ought to be uſed.

For Charter,

THE BRIG
FREDERICK,

ROBERT BOYD, Maſter,
Lying at CITY-POINT.

A FINE new Britiſh built veſſel of 150 tons burthen with a Mediterranean paſs, and completely fitted in every reſpect.—She may be engaged for any port in Europe or the Weſt-Indies.

ALSO

The Brig HOPE, JOHN M'ILVAIN, Maſter, lying at Norfolk.—This veſſel is Britiſh built, burthen about 140 tons, and furniſhed with a Mediterranean paſs, is well calculated for wheat or tobacco, may be had on charter for any port in Europe, but a freight to Liverpool would be moſt acceptable.—For terms apply to the ſaid maſter on board, to JAMES & ARCHIBALD FREELAND, Manchester, GILLIES & FREELAND, at Norfolk, or the ſubſcribers in Peterſburg.

FREELAND & GILLIES.

Who have for Sale,

On board the HOPE, at Norfolk, LIVERPOOL SALT, looſe and in Sacks—Alſo a quantity of QUEENS-WARE in good aſſorted crates, and ſome brown ſtone jugs looſe.

October 28, 1789.

A caution to the Public.

WHEREAS a certain Myers, a Britiſh refugee, has lately arrived here from Nova Scotia, and ſet up a claim to my houſes and lots near the market in this city (who by the aſſiſtance of his old friend Iſaac Younghuſband, ſen. who has taken an active part in the buſineſs) would wiſh to make people believe that the title of ſaid Myers is good.

And whereas ſome innocent perſon may be induced from ſuch fallacious claim, to become a purchaſer of ſome of my property from the aforeſaid Myers, or cauſe ſome who have purchaſed from me to ſell their property for much leſs than it's value, and thereby become a looſer, I therefore do aſſure the public that Myers has no title whatever to the aforeſaid lots and houſes.

NICHOLAS B. SEABROOK.

Richmond, Nov 4, 1789.

Juſt Publiſhed,
The VIRGINIA ALMANAC,

For the YEAR 1790.

Warrington & Keene,

Have imported in the ELIZA, and other veſſels from LONDON,

An *Extenſive* and well *Selected* fall *Aſſortment* of

GOODS,

Which they will diſpoſe of by

PACKAGE, PIECE, or RETAIL.

They preſume, that upon inſpection, this aſſortment will be found to be extremely well laid in, and remarkably low, the whole having been carefully and judiciouſly choſen by one of the partners on the ſpot---Conſiſting of

Woolen-Drapery & Woolens.
Beſt ſuperfine broad cloths, of the moſt faſhionable colours, with ſilk, twiſt, and buttons to match.
Caſimers, ribb'd do.
Fancy, Toilannets,
Foreſt cloths,
Fearnoughts,
Bearſkins and Coatings,
Spoted & Kendal cottons,
Plains, &c. &c.
Red & White flanels;
6-4 to 9-4 Roſe blankets,
Dutch ditto.

Ready made Cloathing.
Ladies greatcoats,
And Gentlemen's ſuits of clothes,
Conſiſting of Superfine broad-cloth coats,
Fancy veſts,
Black ſattin breeches,
Men's ſurtouts,
Coats,
Scarlet cloaks,
Silk and ſattin petticoats,
Croſs-bone ſtays, and common ditto.

Boots and Shoes.
Men's ſhoes, double vamped and ſol'd,
Ditto boots,
Ladies Morocco, ſattin, calimanco, laſting, and leather ſhoes,
Slippers and ſandals,
Girls Morocco ſhoes and ſlippers,
Boys ſhoes, &c.

Manchefiers,
Thickſetts and ſattinetts,
Janes and fuſtians,
Laſtings,
Strip'd Muſlinett, and corded dimity.
The moſt new and faſhionable waiſtc at patterns.

India Goods.
Bandannoe and Scoſſee handkerchiefs,
Scoſſee Shawls,
Book and Jaconett muſlins.

Gauzes, &c.
Patent nett,
Souffle,
Crape,
Marley,
French nett, and
Tiffany gauzes,
Gauze and Marley handkerchiefs,

Lawn and lawn handkerchiefs,
A variety of faſhionable ribbons and taſte.

Iriſh Linen,
3-4, 7-8, 4-4, wide,
Sheetings,
White and brown dowlas, and Diaper,
Ditto table cloths.

Oznaburgs,
German, flaxen, tow, and hempen roles

Silk and Sattin.
Rich blue, and black ſattin,
Pelong ditto,
Florentine,
Luſtrings,
Taffitys,
Perſians, &c.

Calicoes,
Of moſt beautiful patterns, and very low.

Hoſe,
Cotton, ſilk, and worſted, in a great variety.

Ironmongery & Hardware.
Paper,
Tin plates in boxes,
Single and double patent lamps, & roaſting jacks, theſe jacks are very convenient, will carry 15 lb. of meat, and go for two hours.
A few very good and neat ſaddles, with plated ſtirrups,
Curbs and bits,
Alſo common ditto.
Ladies neat do.
Sole leather,
Grain and wax calf ſkins,
Skirting and harneſs leather.
Ladies paſte ſhoe buckles,
Men's knee ditto.
Ladies and gentlemen's Morocco pocket books.
Compleat boxes of water colours, and hair pencils
A freſh ſupply, to their large aſſortment of books; catalogues of which may be ſeen at the ſtore.
Neat fowling pieces, of various prices, and long Duck guns,
Pocket and holſter piſtols,
Horſemen's ſwords,
Single F and double battle gun powder,
Shot of different ſizes,
London crown window-glaſs, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12,
Putty and beſt double boil'd oil.

Furniture.
Vaſe lamps for paſſages,
Large mauraſſes,
Mahogany dining tables, in ſets,
Sophas complete,
Harpſichords,
Spinnet, and Piano Forte,
Books of muſic for ditto.
Backgammon tables in mahogany and leather.
Fine Berkley, double Glouceſter and Cheſhire cheeſe.
Two good ſeines and ſeine twine.

Plain, French pattern, and Piano forte Guitars, with books of inſtruction, and favourite pieces for do.—Red and pale bark in ¼ and ½ lb bottles.—Glauber ſalts.

Which they will ſell on very reaſonable terms, for CASH, TOBACCO, WHEAT, and PUBLIC SECURITIES at their current value.

RICHMOND, October 7, 1789.

RICHMOND, October 28, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber is now opening a MEDICINE STORE, and APOTHECARY'S SHOP, in the brick houſe nearly oppoſite the Eagle tavern; which will be well furniſhed with all kinds of DRUGS and MEDICINES, freſh and good, with many other uſeful articles, and will be ſold on moderate terms for caſh, country produce, and all kinds of public ſecurities at their current prices.—As the ſubſcriber has ſuffered exceedingly indeed from giving too extenſive credit, he wiſhes to ſhun that dangerous rock, as much as poſſible for the future.—Any orders from the town or country, attended with an able gentleman's note of this city for the ſame, payable in three months, will be carefully and expeditiouſly executed.—He hopes by vending good medicines, together with his diligence and aſſiduity to merit the favour of his friends, and the public in general.

WILLIAM CARTER, Sen.

Will be Sold,

On the undermentioned days, on the premiſes, agreeable to law, the following tracts of land, or ſo much of each thereof, as will ſatisfy the revenue, and certificate taxes due thereon, for the years hereafter named, and alſo what legal expences may accrue, viz.

LUCY Robbit, 300 acres, due for the year 1783,
John Thilman, 850 acres, due for the years 1783, 1784, 1785 and 1786.
John Walker's eſtate, 149 acres, due for 1783.
} On Monday the 14th of December.

Margaret Charles, 200 acres, due for 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788,
John Dickſon (Glouceſter) 200 acres, due for the years 1783, and 1784.
Edmund Hawkins, 300 acres, due for the years 1785, 1786, 1787 & 1788
} On Wedneſday the 16th of December.

James Overſtreet, 155 acres, due for the years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788.
} On Tueſday the 15th of December.

Alexander S. Dandridge, 618 acres, due for the years 1783 1784, 1785, 1786 1787, and 1788,
Rainey Woodſon, 100 acres, due for the years 1786, 1787, and 1788.
} On Thurſday the 17th of December.

Martin Meeks, 50 acres, due for the years 1783 and 1784,
Ann Meeks, 24 acres, due for the year 1783.
Matthew and Richard C. Anderſon, 351¼ acres, due for the years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788.
} On Friday the 18th of December.

John Powell, 1020 acres, due for the year 1784,
} On Saturday 19th of December.

Wm. James, & Harry Lawrence, D. Sheriffs, for *Geddis Winſton, John Lawrence, and Wm. O. Winſton,* Sheriffs for the years as above.

Hanover October 6, 1789.

COMMITTED to the jail in the city of Williamſburg, the 6th inſt. (Nov.) a negro man who ſays his name is JACK, and that he formerly belonged to Zachariah Bownum, living on the head of the fourth branch of Potowmack, called Sinnico, that his maſter has ſet him free, but has nothing to ſhew that he has been freed. He is about 25 years old, rather of a yellow complexion, has a ſcar on the right ſide of his face and neck, which he ſays was occaſioned by the mumps.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

Wm. Aſher of Culpepper is deſired to take his negro man and woman away, or they will in a ſhort time be ſold to pay their expences. J. C.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 24, 1789.

COMMITTED to the jail of this city the 18th inſt. a ſmall negro man about twenty two years of age, ſtraight made, and of a dark complexion, has a ſcar on the ſide of his head three or four inches long, and plain to be ſeen; he calls himſelf AARON WILSON, and ſhe has a forged paſs with him, ſigned Benjamin Macklin, and witneſſed by James Marſhal and Samuel Holaway, all wrote by one hand; which ſays, he ſerved Macklin twenty one years faithfully in the county of Brunſwick, North Carolina, and has been free two years, and dated March 20, 1784) ſays he is a free man, but will not give any other account of himſelf. He has a large bundle of valuable cloaths with him, which are much too large for him, and it may be ſuppoſed he has lately robbed ſome perſon of. His owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,
And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS,
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,
By the PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.
NOTES of HAND.
BILLS of EXCHANGE.
BILLS of LADING.
BILLS of SALE.
DEEDS of TRUST.
POWER of ATTORNEY's
SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS of ASSEMBLY,
Printed ſince the REVISED CODE,
viz. for the years 84, 85, 87, & 88.
Alſo M'MURRAY's MAP
of the UNITED STATES.